IN THE TITLE:

Please AMEND the title, as follows:

PLASMA DISPLAY DEVICE WITH SHIELDING PARTS ON ~~THE~~ TRANSPARENT ELECTRODES

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The specification as amended below with replacement paragraphs shows added text with underlining and deleted text with ~~strikethrough~~.

Please REPLACE the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 11, as follows:

As shown in Fig. 2, the discharge electrodes 12, 14 and the black stripes 22 are formed on the ~~side with~~ inner, or interior, surface, adjacent the discharge space 28, of the front substrate 26, the exterior surface of which ~~lies on the observer side to make~~ is a display surface for an observer. A dielectric layer 30 for holding a wall charge and a protection layer 32 made of magnesium oxide (MgO) are formed over the discharge electrodes 12, 14 and the black stripes 22.

Please REPLACE the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 16, as follows:

Meanwhile, as shown in Fig. 3, the address electrodes 16 and the ribs 24 are formed on ~~the side with~~ an inner, or interior, surface, adjacent the discharge space 28, of the rear substrate 34. A dielectric layer 36 is formed over the address electrodes 16. The ribs 24 are formed on this dielectric layer 36. Phosphor layers R, G, and B are formed over the inclined planes of the ribs 24 and the dielectric layer 36 surrounded by the ribs 24. The phosphor layers R, G, and B respectively emit red light, green light, and blue light, by the incidence of discharge-generated ultraviolet rays. That is, in this example, a single pixel capable of full color display is composed of three cells.

Please REPLACE the paragraph spanning pages 2-3, as follows:

In the above-described PDP, before pixel display, a reset pulse is applied to ~~between~~ (i.e., across) the discharge electrodes 12 and 14 to initialize the cells (reset period). Then, address pulses are applied to address electrodes 16 that correspond to data to be displayed, thereby selecting cells C to emit light (address period). Then, sustain pulses are applied to ~~between~~ (i.e., across) the discharge electrodes 12 and 14 over periods corresponding to the brightness gradations, to ~~make a~~ sustain discharges in ~~for~~ the selected cells C (sustentation, or sustain, period). Ultraviolet rays generated from the sustain-discharge excite the phosphor layer R (or G, B) to emit light. Then, the light is transmitted through the transparent electrodes 18 and

the front substrate 26 to radiate out to the exterior, thereby displaying an image.

Please AMEND the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 11, as follows:

The PDP 38 has a plurality of discharge electrodes 40 formed at regular intervals. Address electrodes 16 and ribs 24 are arranged as in Fig. 1. The black stripes 22 shown in Fig. 1 are not formed in this PDP 38. On this account, the discharge electrodes 40, except the ~~ones on both~~ electrodes 40 at opposite ends, or edges, can ~~make a~~ produce discharges, with their respective adjacent discharge electrodes 40 on both sides. That is, cells C, or light emission units, are formed to overlap with each other along the address electrodes 16. Display lines L are also formed to overlap with each other. As a result, given an equal definition (i.e., an equal number of lines L), the number of discharge electrodes ~~becomes~~ is only about half that in the PDP 10 of Fig. 1. The absence of non-luminescence regions allows an improvement in brightness if the panel sizes are identical.

Please AMEND the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 2, as follows:

As in Fig. 6, the PDP 42 has a front substrate 26 and a rear substrate 34 which are arranged to face, or oppose, each other across discharge space 28. The discharge space 28 is filled with, for example, mixed gas of neon (Ne) and xenon (Xe). The transparent electrodes 18 are formed on the ~~side with~~ interior surface, adjacent the discharge space 28, of the front substrate 26, and the shielding parts 46 (bus electrodes 44) are formed on (under, in the diagram) the transparent electrodes 18. A dielectric layer 30 and a protection layer 32 made of magnesium oxide (MgO) are formed over the discharge electrodes 40.

Please AMEND the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 8, as follows:

The shielding parts 46 are formed of the same material as that of the bus electrodes 44. Therefore, the shielding parts 46 can be formed simultaneously during the fabrication process of the bus electrodes 44. This prevents the fabrication process from becoming complicated. That is, the shielding parts 46 can be formed ~~only~~ simply by changing the mask pattern of the bus electrodes 44, requiring no mask dedicated to the shielding parts 46.

Please AMEND the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 5, as follows:

Shielding parts 60 are formed on the transparent electrodes 56, ~~at~~ extending from the sides ~~with~~ of the respective opposing parts 56b ~~of~~ integral with the tips of the associated projecting parts 56a, ~~by~~ using the same material as that of the bus electrode 58. The shielding parts 60 are formed at positions of lower luminescent intensities. That is, the shielding parts 60 are formed away from the regions ~~with~~ of high luminescent intensity, where the opposing parts 56b face of two adjacent discharge electrodes each other and define discharge cell.

Please AMEND the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 1, as follows:

Reducing the area of the shielding parts 74B ~~in area~~ makes the blue light relatively higher in brightness. This allows an increase of the color temperature in displaying white. Here, the bright room contrast ratio is improved by the shielding parts 74G and 74R of relatively greater areas. The shielding parts 74R, 74G, and 74B are formed in positions of lower luminescent intensities. Therefore, the formation of these shielding parts 74R, 74G, and 74B causes a minimum drop in brightness.